Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/589,577	PINARD, FABRICE		
Examiner	Art Unit		

	DANIEL MCNALLY	1791		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence add	ress	
THE REPLY FILED 22 February 2010 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.				
1. ☑ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:				
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire to Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE).	g date of the final rejection FIRST REPLY WAS FI	on. LED WITHIN TWO	
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL				
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on 01 March 2010. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a). AMENDMENTS				
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because (a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below); (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);				
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or				
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims. NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).				
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324). 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):				
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all _ non-allowable claim(s). 	·	•	-	
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) \(\sum \) will not be entered, or b) \(\subseteq \) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:				
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 2,4-7,9,10,13 and 17-19.				
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: <u>3,8,11 and 12</u> . AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE				
8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).				
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea	al and/or appellant fail	s to provide a	
10. ☑ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after er	ntry is below or attach	ed.	
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u>				
12. Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i> (s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)13. Other:				
/Daniel McNally/ Examiner, Art Unit 1791	/John L. Goff/ Primary Examiner, Art U	nit 1791		

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Claims 2, 4-7, 9, 10, 13 and 17-19 are rejected for the same reasons expressed in the Final Office action mailed 9/1/2009.

Applicant asserts independent claim 17 requires the material passage between the punch and die is less than a total thickness of the laminate steel sheet. Saunders discloses the material passage or clearance is "at least about the thickness of the coated can stock" (col. 9, lines 34-37). Applicant asserts and provides a Declaration, by Mr. Fabrice Pinard, that Saunders requires the clearance to be equal to or greater than the material thickness, and a person of ordinary skill would interpret Saunders as requiring the clearance to be equal or greater to the thickness. Applicant's arguments and Declaration are not persuasive.

The range of the clearance disclosed by Saunders overlaps with the claim range for the material passage. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (The prior art taught carbon monoxide concentrations of "about 1-5%" while the claim was limited to "more than 5%." The court held that "about 1-5%" allowed for concentrations slightly above 5% thus the ranges overlapped.); In re Geisler, 116 F.3d 1465, 1469-71, 43 USPQ2d 1362, 1365-66 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (Claim reciting thickness of a protective layer as falling within a range of "50 to 100 Angstroms" considered prima facie obvious in view of prior art reference teaching that "for suitable protection, the thickness of the protective layer should be not less than about 10 nm [i.e., 100 Angstroms]." The court stated that "by stating that suitable protection' is provided if the protective layer is about' 100 Angstroms thick, [the prior art reference] directly teaches the use of a thickness within [applicant's] claimed range.").

Saunders discloses "at least about the thickness" while the claim is limited to less than the thickness." "[A]t least about the thickness" allows for thickness slightly below the thickness thus the rangers overlap. Applicant has not provided any evidence that the disclosure of Saunders does not include a clearance less than the thickness.